Amendments to the Specification

Kindly replace Paragraphs [0014] and [0033] with the following paragraphs:

[0014] FIG. 1 depicts a material recovery system 100 according to an illustrative embodiment of the invention. Aboveground equipment 102 may consist of a windmill 104 or wind turbine and stub tower 106. The sizing of the windmill is dependent upon required recovery rates and depth to material to be recovered. Conventional windmills may be used without modifications to accommodate the new application. Modifications, however, may be desirable, for example to windmill size and stroke length, depending on the application and site. The main purpose of the windmill is to provide power to the system and actuate the pump using available winds. This is similar to its function in a water-well application. Use of a windmill facilitates recovery at remote sites. The invention, however, may be implemented using other power sources. Aboveground equipment may also include a recovery tank 116 to collect recovered materials. Three sensors 410, 412, 414 are in the PSH recovery tank; one 410 at a height that represents about 30% of the volume of the tank (low sensor), one 412 at a height that represents about 85% of the volume of the tank (high sensor), and one 414 that represents a height of about 95% of the tank volume (high-high sensor). A switch 416 positioned in a control box 418 is connected to the high level sensor 414. When the high-high sensor 414 activates, the switch 418 is triggered which opens a valve 420 to allow drainage back into the well.

[0033] The material remediation systems and methods may also include sensors to sensor progress of the remediation system or environmental conditions. Sensors can be used to monitor the volume of PSH in the tank and to allow the PSH to overflow back to the well if the fluid level in the tank gets too high. In one embodiment, three sensors are positioned in the PSH recovery tank: one at a height that represents about 30% of the volume of the tank (low sensor), one at a height that represents about 85% of the volume of the tank (high sensor), and one that represents a height of about 95% of the tank volume (high-high sensor). These sensors can be monitored remotely, for example by using a PC or laptop computer in conjunction with a modem to further support remote location remediation. Remotely operated switches may also be incorporated into the system. If the high-high level is reached, a switch is triggered and a valve

opens to allow the excess PSH to drain back into the well. This prevents overfill of the tank and spillage, which is an especially important feature at remote locations. The sensors, switch, and the computer may be powered by any power source, including a solar panel and battery.